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HABITAT: Living trunks of *Libocedrus decurrens*, causing the pin-rot or peckiness of the heartwood of these trees.

DISTRIBUTION: California and Oregon.

Type specimens are deposited in the pathological herbarium, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

TIMBER AND FOREST DISEASE SURVEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEWS AND NOTES

Dr. E. J. Durand, instructor in botany at Cornell University, has been appointed assistant professor of botany in the University of Missouri.

Professor G. F. Atkinson, of Cornell University, visited the Garden April 21, to consult some of the older mycological literature.

Dr. George G. Hedgcock, of the National Timber and Forest Disease Survey, spent ten days at the Garden in April, consulting the collections of timber-destroying fungi.

The chair of botany at the University of Vermont has been filled by Dr. George P. Burns, of the University of Michigan.

Dr. Perley Spaulding, of the division of Forest Pathology at Washington, made the Garden a brief visit in April to examine the collection of plant rusts.

Mr. Frank Dunn Kern, associate botanist of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Lafayette, Indiana, has been appointed fellow in botany at Columbia University for the ensuing collegiate year.

Miss E. C. Field, scientific assistant in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., was at the Garden nearly two weeks in April, consulting the collections of parasitic fungi.

A scientific expedition to Colombia is being organized at Neuchâtel, the leader being Dr. O. Fuhrman, professor of zoology at Neuchâtel University. Dr. Mayor will accompany the expedition and devote his attention mainly to the parasitic flora.

Several specimens of *Pluteus cervinus* were found April 9, growing in a sawdust pile not far from Bronx Park, New York City. The only other fleshy fungi noticed were *Coprinus mica-ceus*, which is usually the first to appear in quantity in the spring, and the common winter species, *Collybia velutipes*. All of these species are described and figured in the first volume of this journal.

Owing to the excellent series of specimens of *Pyropolyporus praeirimosus* Murrill recently collected by Dr. George G. Hedgcock and his assistants on various species of oak and walnut in Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, it is now possible to connect this species with *Pyropolyporus Everhartii* (Ellis & Gall.) Murrill as a variety of the latter; the very rimose character being probably due to desiccation, as is the case with western forms of *P. igniarius*, particularly the one found commonly on aspen. It often happens that more complete collections will connect species that at first appear both morphologically and geographically distinct.

“*Resolved*, That the American Phytopathological Society views with alarm the recent introduction into America of two dangerous European plant diseases: The potato wart, caused by *Chrysophlyotis endobiotica* Schilb., and the blister rust of white pine, caused by *Peridermium strobi* Klebahn. The former has been discovered in Newfoundland. The latter has been widely distributed in nine of the United States and in the Province of Ontario, but is now believed to have been eradicated.

“*Resolved*, that the society deplors the fact that, in the absence of any national regulation in either the United States or Canada, both governments are powerless to prevent the continued introduction of these and other dangerous diseases, or their transference from one country to the other.

“Resolved, that on account of the enormous financial interests involved in potato culture and in white pine reforestation, this society regards the situation as very alarming, and one which warrants radical and immediate action. Even if these diseases do no more harm in America than they have in Europe, the situation is serious; but every law of biology and all experiences with plant diseases and pests indicates that, in a new climate, with new varietal and specific hosts, and with an entire continent in which to spread, both diseases will reach a degree of virulence unknown in Europe.

“Therefore, Resolved, that this society pledges its support to all legislation in both the United States and Canada looking toward the inspection, quarantine or prohibition from entry, as may be necessary, of all plant material liable to introduce these or other dangerous diseases or pests.”

(Signed) F. L. STEVENS,
President.